

## **DODGE COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

June 5, 2017, 8:00 A.M.

FIRST FLOOR – ROOMS H & I AUDITORIUM

DODGE COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, JUNEAU, WI 53039

The meeting was called to order at 8:00 a.m. by Dodge County Executive Committee Chairman, Russell Kottke.

Members present: Berres, Frohling, Kottke, Marsik, Miller, and Schmidt.

Member(s) absent: Maly (excused).

Others present: County Administrator Jim Mielke; Emergency Management Director Amy Nehls; Emergency Management Deputy Director Joe Meagher; Dodge County Clerk Karen J. Gibson; Deputy County Clerk Christine M. Kjornes; Corporation Counsel Kimberly Nass; Human Services and Health Department Director Becky Bell; Information Technology Director Ruth Otto; County Board Supervisor Allen Behl; and County Board Supervisor Jeffrey Caine.

Motion by Miller, seconded by Frohling, to approve the Agenda and allow the Chairperson to go out of order as needed to efficiently conduct the meeting. Motion carried.

Motion by Schmidt, seconded by Miller, to approve the May 1, 2017 minutes as presented. Motion carried.

Supervisor Miller commented that she had received a phone call from a constituent regarding a Resolution to Create a Nonpartisan Procedure for the Preparation of Legislative and Congressional Redistricting Plans. The Committee had a brief discussion on this topic. No action was taken.

Information Technology Director Ruth Otto provided a brief oral report to the Committee regarding an out-of-state travel request. Ms. Otto reported that she is requesting that Electronics Technician Ian Dodge be able to attend the InfoComm Conference that is to be held on June 10-16, 2017, in Orlando, Florida. Ms. Otto further reported that the conference is a technical conference for security systems, and Mr. Dodge will receive certification. Motion by Miller, seconded by Marsik to authorize the out-of-state request for Electronics Technician Ian Dodge to attend the InfoComm Conference to be held on June 10-16, 2017, in Orlando, Florida. Motion carried.

Mr. Kottke reported that there is an out-of-state travel request for UW-Extension Family Living Educator Patti Carroll to attend the 68<sup>th</sup> All America City Awards Professional Development Conference that is to be held on June 14-16, 2017, in Denver, Colorado. County Administrator Jim Mielke reported that there is no expense to the county. Motion by Frohling, seconded by Miller to authorize the out-of-state travel request for UW-Extension Family Living Educator Patti Carroll to attend the 68<sup>th</sup> All America City Awards Professional Development Conference that is to be held on June 14-16, 2017, in Denver, Colorado. Motion carried.

Supervisor Behl appeared before the Committee requesting the approval for himself and Supervisor Bischoff to attend the Wisconsin Associated County Extension Committee Conference, which occurs at the same time and same location as the Wisconsin Counties Association Conference on September 24-26, 2017, in Wisconsin Dells. Supervisor Behl reported that the expenses to attend the conferences are included in the UW-Extension 2017 budget. Motion by Schmidt, seconded by Miller to authorize Supervisor Behl and Supervisor Bischoff to attend the Wisconsin Associated County Extension Committee Conference which occurs at the same time and same location as the

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Wisconsin Counties Association Conference on September 24-26, 2017, in Wisconsin Dells.  
Motion carried.

Dodge County Clerk Karen Gibson provided an oral report to the Committee regarding the June 20, 2017 County Board meeting. Ms. Gibson reported that there will be Special Orders of Business that will include appointments, a presentation by Human Services and Health Department Director Becky Bell regarding the Easter Seals Accessible Transportation Community Initiative, and the presentation of a Life Saving Award by Sheriff Dale Schmidt. Ms. Gibson further reported that the agenda will also include Resolutions from the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee, the Health Facilities Committee and Information Technology Committee, the Human Services and Health Department, the Library Planning Committee, and the Planning, Development and Parks Committee. Ms. Gibson reported the agenda includes a Resolution to Alter the Boundaries of Dodge County Supervisory District No. 5 and Dodge County Supervisory District No. 30, Based on Annexation. Ms. Gibson further reported that the City of Beaver Dam annexed land located in the Town of Beaver Dam. Motion by Frohling, seconded by Miller to approve and forward to the County Board for consideration at its June 20, 2017 meeting, a Resolution to Alter the Boundaries of Dodge County Supervisory District No. 5 and Dodge County Supervisory District No. 30, Based on Annexation. Motion carried.

Ms. Bell appeared before the Committee to discuss a Resolution to abolish the Position of *Counselor I, II, or III – AODA* and Create the Position of *Psychiatric – Therapist II – Outpatient*. Ms. Bell reported that the decision to abolish the position and create the position is to maximize revenue, and a master's degree will now be required for the *Psychiatric – Therapist II – Outpatient* position.

Ms. Bell provided a brief oral report to the Committee regarding the Resolution for the Approval of the Creation of the Commission on Aging and Disability Services. Ms. Bell reported that the Aging Advisory Committee and the Dodge County Aging and Disability Resource Center Governing Board (ADRC) would be merged into the Committee known as the Commission on Aging and Disability Services, this Committee would be comprised of nine (9) members, of which two (2) would be County Board members, and the members shall receive a per diem and mileage reimbursement.

Ms. Bell provided a brief oral update to the Committee regarding a Resolution to establish a Nutrition Advisory Council. Ms. Bell reported that the Resolution is to officially create the Nutrition Advisory Council, and this Committee would be comprised of up to eleven (11) members and the members shall receive a per diem and mileage reimbursement. Ms. Bell further reported that there will be one (1) representative from each dining center, and Dodge County has ten (10) dining centers. Mr. Kottke commented as proposed, no County Board members will be appointed to this Committee.

Ms. Bell provided a brief oral update to the Committee regarding the Easter Seals Accessible Transportation Community Initiative. Ms. Bell reported that up to \$25,000 may be awarded to the County for the initial phase, and the total amount of the grant is \$100,000. Ms. Bell further reported that the focus of the grant is to provide transportation to jobs for citizens that are unable to provide their own transportation.

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Emergency Management Director Amy Nehls reported that the active shooter tabletop exercise that was held on May 11, 2017, in the Administration Building, had approximately fifty (50) participants, and Ms. Nehls received positive feedback and evaluations.

Supervisor Berres arrived at 8:25 a.m.

Mr. Mielke reported that the sanitary pipe replacement project at the Dodge County Detention Facility is progressing very well, and the project is nearing the final phase, which includes the work in the Detention Facility kitchen. Mr. Mielke further reported that meals will be prepared by Aramark at the Dodgeland School while the kitchen is being repaired.

Mr. Mielke reported that last week, the Building Committee and the Judicial and Public Protection Committee reviewed a proposal by the Architectural Firm Potter Lawson, Inc, regarding a future expansion of the Dodge County Detention Facility and Pod J. Mr. Mielke further reported that more information will be available in the Fall of 2017.

Mr. Mielke reported that due to a retirement of an employee in the Central Services Department, there is a potential that Dodge County will be moving forward with contracting County mail pick-up and processing with United Mailing Services, Inc.

There were no claim for damages.

Corporation Counsel Kimberly Nass provided an oral update to the Committee regarding the status of contracts being reviewed and/or completed by the office.

Chairman Kottke reported that there was information included in the packet materials regarding a Resolution to adopt the Dodge County Sales and Use Tax Allocation Prioritization Policy. Mr. Mielke reported that the Finance Committee will discuss this Resolution at their June 13, 2017 meeting. Motion by Marsik, seconded by Schmidt to approve and forward to the Finance Committee for consideration at its June 13, 2017 meeting, a Resolution to adopt the Dodge County Sales and Use Tax Allocation Prioritization Policy. Motion carried.

Mr. Mielke reported that the Library Planning Committee met on May 31, 2017, and adopted the document entitled *Plan for Library Service as adopted by the Dodge County Library Planning Committee on May 31, 2017, Adopted by the Dodge County Board of Supervisors June 20, 2017*. Mr. Mielke further reported that the plan addresses and clarifies reimbursement to libraries in county border communities.

There were no Committee Member Reports.

At 8:47 a.m., a motion was made by Frohling, seconded by Marsik to convene in closed session.

Before voting on the Motion, Chairman Kottke announced to all present that the purpose of the closed session will be to confer with legal counsel for Dodge County, who may render oral advice concerning strategy to be adopted by the body with respect to litigation in which it is likely to

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become involved, namely, litigation which is likely to arise from allegation set forth in damage claim filed by Dustin Steger, and that Section 19.85(1)(g), of the Wisconsin Statutes, authorizes the closed session.

A roll call was taken. Motion carried by unanimous vote of all members present, at 8:48 a.m. There was consideration, deliberation, and discussion concerning the claim filed by Dustin Steger.

Motion by Schmidt, seconded by Miller at 8:55 a.m., to reconvene in open session. A roll call was taken. Motion carried by unanimous vote of all members present.

Meeting adjourned at 8:57 a.m. by order of the Chairman.

The next regular meeting is scheduled for **Monday, July 3, 2017, at 8:00 a.m.**

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Jeff Berres, Secretary

**Disclaimer: The above minutes may be approved, amended or corrected at the next committee meeting.**

**RESOLUTION NO.: 19—2017-18**

RECEIVED  
IN THE OFFICE OF  
COUNTY CLERK

JUN 14 2017

DODGE COUNTY, WIS.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

**MAJORITY**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Under current law, a court may order a person's criminal record expunged of certain crimes that a person committed before the age of 25. The expungement order must be made only at sentencing and the record is expunged upon completion of the sentence.

A proposal is being considered to allow the person to file a petition with the sentencing court after he or she completes their sentence. Upon receipt of the petition, the court must review the petition at a hearing or, if the victim of the crime waives a hearing, without a hearing, may then order the record expunged or may deny the petition. If the petition is denied, the person may not file another petition for two years.

NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned members of the Public Safety Committee recommend adoption of the following resolution.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does support proposed legislation to allow a person, meeting certain requirements, to file a petition for expungement with the sentencing court after he or she completes their sentence, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does support permitting a person whose petition is denied to file another petition in two years, and

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Clerk be directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Outagamie County District Attorney, all Wisconsin counties, and the Outagamie County Lobbyist for distribution to the Governor and the Legislature.

Dated this 23rd day of May 2017

Respectfully Submitted,

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

**RESOLUTION NO.: 18—2017-18**

RECEIVED  
IN THE OFFICE OF  
COUNTY CLERK

JUN 14 2017  
DODGE COUNTY, WIS.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

**MAJORITY**

1 Legislation has been proposed to allow the Department of Corrections to contract with  
2 county jails to send inmates back to their county of origin to participate in local work  
3 release or other approved programs. The intention is to allow inmates with a good record  
4 of behavior and completion of training programs that are close to their release date to  
5 return to their county of origin, establish a relationship with a local employer, and ease  
6 the overall process of re-entry upon release. Participation would be optional for county  
7 sheriffs, tribal jails, and houses of correction. If they chose to participate, the contractual  
8 obligations of the Department of Corrections and the county would be articulated in a  
9 Memorandum of Understanding.

10  
11 NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned members of the Public Safety Committee recommend  
12 adoption of the following resolution.

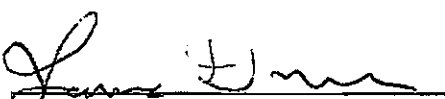
13 BE IT RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does support proposed  
14 legislation permitting inmates confined to county jails, county houses of correction, or tribal jails under  
15 a Department of Corrections contract to leave the facility to participate in employment-related activities  
16 or other approved programs designated by the Department of Corrections in its contract with the local  
17 unit of government, and

18 BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Clerk be directed to forward a copy  
19 of this resolution to the Outagamie County Sheriff, all Wisconsin counties, and the Outagamie County  
20 Lobbyist for distribution to the Governor and the Legislature.

21 Dated this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of May 2017

Respectfully Submitted,

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

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30  
  
James Duncan

  
Lee W. Hammen



State of Wisconsin  
2017 - 2018 LEGISLATURE

LRB-3038/1  
MLJ:amn

**2017 BILL**

1     **AN ACT to renumber and amend 302.27; to amend 20.410 (1) (ab); and to**  
2             **create 302.27 (2) of the statutes; relating to: work release for inmates in**  
3             **Department of Corrections contracted facilities.**

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***Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau***

This bill permits inmates confined in county jails, county houses of correction, or tribal jails under a Department of Corrections contract with a local unit of government to leave the facility to participate in employment-related activities or any other activity that has been designated by DOC in its contract with the local unit of government.

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***The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:***

4             **SECTION 1.** 20.410 (1) (ab) of the statutes is amended to read:  
5             20.410 (1) (ab) *Corrections contracts and agreements.* The amounts in the  
6     schedule for payments made in accordance with contracts entered into under ss.  
7     301.21, 302.25, and 302.27 (1), contracts entered into with the federal government

2017 - 2018 Legislature

- 2 -

LRB-3038/1

MLJ:amn

**BILL****SECTION 1**

1 under 18 USC 5003, and intra-agency agreements relating to the placement of  
2 prisoners.

3 **SECTION 2.** 302.27 of the statutes is renumbered 302.27 (1) and amended to  
4 read:

5 302.27 (1) The department may contract with a local governments unit of  
6 government, as defined in s. 16.957 (1) (k), for temporary housing or detention in  
7 county jails or county houses of correction, or tribal jails for persons placed on  
8 probation or sentenced to imprisonment in state prisons or to the intensive sanctions  
9 program. The rate under any such contract may not exceed \$60 per person per day.  
10 Nothing in this section subsection limits the authority of the department to place  
11 persons in jails under s. 301.048 (3) (a) 1.

12 **SECTION 3.** 302.27 (2) of the statutes is created to read:

13 302.27 (2) Inmates who are confined or detained under sub. (1) may be granted  
14 the privilege of leaving the facility during necessary and reasonable hours to engage  
15 in employment-related activities including seeking employment, engaging in  
16 employment training, working at employment, performing community service work,  
17 or attendance at an educational institution, or for any other activity designated in  
18 the contract under sub. (1). The sheriff or tribal chief of police, in conjunction with  
19 the department, shall determine inmate eligibility to participate in such activities  
20 and may terminate participation or return an inmate to state facilities, or both, at  
21 any time.

22

(END)



**RESOLUTION NO.: 14—2017-18**

RECEIVED  
IN THE OFFICE OF  
COUNTY CLERK

JUN 14 2017

DODGE COUNTY, WIS.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

**MAJORITY**

Pursuant to Article VI, Section 3 of the Wisconsin Constitution, the Wisconsin Legislature is directed to redistrict legislative districts "according to the number of inhabitants" at its next session following the decennial federal census. The legislature also reapportions congressional districts pursuant to federal law.

State and federal legislative redistricting is controlled by the majority party at the time of the redistricting, legislative and congressional plans in Wisconsin have been subject to partisan influence that puts the desires of politicians ahead of the electoral prerogative of the people. Redistricting to achieve partisan gains is improper, whether it is done by Republicans or democrats.

A panel of federal district court judges has ruled that the redistricting done in Wisconsin in 2011 was unconstitutional. Legal costs in defense of the 2011 redistricting has already cost taxpayers in excess of \$2.1 million, with the litigation still ongoing.

The state and congressional districts belong to the citizens of Wisconsin and not to any legislator, interest group or political party. The redistricting process should not be a tool used by those in power to protect and bolster their power, but should be designed with the best interest of Wisconsin's democracy and its citizens.

Wisconsin's historical practice of redistricting by the majority party in each legislative chamber is an outdated practice that stifles political competition, discourages compromise, ensures continued control by the party in power, and lacks the transparency necessary to reinforce citizen's faith in the democratic process.

There is a critical need at this time to restore trust, compromise and fair competition to Wisconsin politics.

NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned members of the Legislative/Audit & Human Resources Committee recommend adoption of the following resolution.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does call upon the State Legislature, before the start of the next redistricting process following the 2020 federal census, to pass legislation that creates a fair, nonpartisan procedure for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans, that promotes more accountability and transparency, prohibits the consideration of voting patterns, party information, and incumbents' residence information or demographic information

1 in drawing the maps, except as necessary to ensure minority participation as required by the U.S.  
2 Constitution, and


3 BE IT STILL FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors  
4 advocates for an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution giving the responsibility of legislative  
5 redistricting to a nonpartisan commission, and

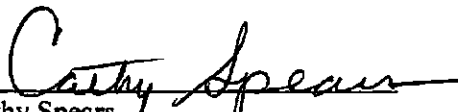
6 BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Clerk be directed to forward a copy  
7 of this resolution to the Outagamie County Executive, all Wisconsin counties, and the Outagamie  
8 County Lobbyist for distribution to the Governor and the Legislature.


9 Dated this 23rd day of May 2017

10 Respectfully Submitted,

11 LEGISLATIVE/AUDIT &  
12 HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

13   
14  
15 Travis Thyssen

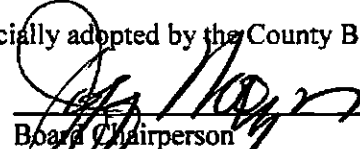
16   
17 Cathy Spears

18   
19  
20 Shane Griesbach

21   
22 Justin Krueger

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24  
25 John Foss

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29 Duly and officially adopted by the County Board on: May 23, 2017

30  
31 Signed:   
32 Board Chairperson

33   
34 County Clerk

35 Approved: 5.25.17

36 Vetoed: \_\_\_\_\_

37 Signed:   
38 County Executive

**RESOLUTION NO.: 13—2017-18**

RECEIVED  
IN THE OFFICE OF  
COUNTY CLERK

JUN 14 2017

DODGE COUNTY, WIS.

TO THE HONORABLE, THE OUTAGAMIE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

**MAJORITY**

1 Wisconsin's prevailing wage law was enacted in 1931 and required employers to pay  
2 workers what local workers were being paid in the area. Changes were made to the law in  
3 1996 and significant changes were made in the 2015-17 State Budget. Beginning January  
4 1, 2017 prevailing wage was eliminated for all but state projects, state agencies, and state  
5 highway projects if they are \$48,000 or more for single trade and \$100,000 or more for  
6 multi-trade. Federal prevailing wage laws are still effective on any public building or  
7 works project that receives \$2,000 or more of federal funds.

8  
9 Governor Walker's 2017-19 Biennial Executive Budget includes language repealing  
10 Wisconsin's prevailing wage requirement. Both the Senate and Assembly have also  
11 proposed legislation eliminating Wisconsin's prevailing wage law.

12  
13 This resolution urges the Legislature to support Wisconsin workers by opposing the  
14 repeal of Wisconsin's prevailing wage law because the skilled construction tradesmen and  
15 women working on our public infrastructure deserve to be paid a fair minimum wage.  
16 Wisconsin is already experiencing a worker shortage and a skills gap. Repealing  
17 prevailing wage will only make the problem worse.

18  
19 NOW THEREFORE, the undersigned members of the Legislative/Audit & Human Resources  
20 Committee recommend adoption of the following resolution.

21 BE IT RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Board of Supervisors does urge the Governor  
22 and State Legislature to protect Wisconsin workers by opposing legislation to repeal Wisconsin's  
23 prevailing wage law, and

24 BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that the Outagamie County Clerk be directed to forward a copy  
25 of this resolution to the Outagamie County Executive, all Wisconsin counties, and the Outagamie  
26 County Lobbyist for distribution to the Governor and the Legislature.

27 Dated this 23<sup>d</sup> day of May 2017

28  
29 Respectfully Submitted,

30  
31 LEGISLATIVE/AUDIT &  
32 HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE

## **Protect Wisconsin Businesses and Workers by Supporting Prevailing Wage**

### **What is the prevailing wage?**

A fair minimum wage for the skilled construction tradesmen and women working on our public infrastructure.

It's only fair to be paying those workers a wage that is in line with their skills, training and experience.

### **Prevailing wage laws protect Wisconsin contractors and workers and keep taxpayer infrastructure dollars in Wisconsin.**

In Indiana, 885 jobs along the state line were lost after they weakened their prevailing wage laws. The neighboring, lower wage state of Kentucky gained 770 jobs.

Repealing prevailing wage laws will result in a projected \$500 Million in construction value being completed by out of state contractors on an annual basis.

*Weakening Prevailing Wage Hurts Local Contractors And Workers. Economic Commentary #40, Midwest Economic Public Policy Institute (June 2015); How Weakening Wisconsin's Prevailing Wage Policy Would Affect Public Construction Costs and Economic Activity, Duncan & Lantsberg (May 2015).*

### **Construction worker wages will be cut if prevailing wage laws are repealed.**

Repeal is projected to reduce construction worker income, health, and retirement benefits by \$756 Million annually.

Decrease in state and local tax revenue is projected to exceed \$39 million annually.

*How Weakening Wisconsin's Prevailing Wage Policy Would Affect Public Construction Costs and Economic Activity, Duncan & Lantsberg (May 2015).*

**Even though wages will be lower, there are no taxpayer savings from repealing prevailing wage laws.**

The Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau has advised legislators that there are **no budget savings** by repealing prevailing wage laws, and the Governor's 2017-19 budget has **no budget savings** assigned to repeal.

As little as 20% of the cost of public construction projects is labor, which means the claims of huge savings are untrue.

*Prevailing Wage Laws and 2015 Assembly Bill 32*. Wis. Leg. Fiscal Bureau (May 2015); *Wisconsin's Prevailing-Wage Law, An Economic Impact Analysis*. Phillips (April 2015).

**You get what you pay for.**

Wisconsin's worker are more productive and efficient than workers in states without prevailing wage laws. This means that Wisconsin's infrastructure is constructed cheaper, faster and correctly the first time.

Why are Wisconsin construction workers more productive and efficient? Because the **private construction trades spend \$30 Million annually** on education, training and safety. States that repealed prevailing wage law experienced sharp decline in private construction trades training.

Wisconsin is already experiencing a worker shortage and a skills gaps. Repealing prevailing wage will only make the problem worse.

*Wisconsin's Prevailing-Wage Law, An Economic Impact Analysis*, Phillips (April 2015); *Road and Bridge Construction Workers in the Midwest*. Manzu & Bruno (March 2015).



**Legislative Fiscal Bureau**

One East Main, Suite 301 • Madison, WI 53703 • (608) 266-3847 • Fax: (608) 267-6873  
Email: [fiscal.bureau@legis.wisconsin.gov](mailto:fiscal.bureau@legis.wisconsin.gov) • Website: <http://legis.wisconsin.gov/fib>

March 27, 2015

TO: Representative Robb Kahl  
Room 322 West State Capitol

FROM: Ryan Horton, Fiscal Analyst

SUBJECT: Prevailing Wage Laws and 2015 Assembly Bill 32

This memorandum provides information related to federal and state prevailing wage laws and reviews research on the potential impact of prevailing wage requirements on construction costs. In addition, the memo reviews recent changes to Wisconsin's prevailing wage law as well as the proposal to repeal the state prevailing wage requirement, 2015 Assembly Bill 32.

**Prevailing Wage**

Generally, federal and state prevailing wage laws for municipal and state public work projects require that certain laborers, workers, mechanics, and truck drivers employed on a state or local public works project be paid the prevailing wage rate. This rate is determined by the United States Department of Labor (DOL) with regard to federal law (Davis-Bacon Act), and the Department of Workforce Development (DWD) with regard to the state law. Though federal and state prevailing wage rates are typically similar, when federal and state prevailing wage laws both apply, project contractors must pay workers the higher of the two rates.

Federal and state prevailing wage laws apply based on certain project funding or cost thresholds. Federal prevailing wage applies to any public building or works project that receives \$2,000 or more of federal funds. In Wisconsin, the state law applies under various cost thresholds. For a single trade project, the threshold is \$48,000, whereas the threshold for a multiple-trade project is either \$100,000 or \$234,000 (the latter applies to public works projects erected, constructed, repaired, remodeled, or demolished by a private contractor for a city or village with a population less than 2,500, or for a town). A "single trade project" is defined as one in which a single trade (such as a carpenter, glazier, or electrician) accounts for 85% or more of the total labor cost of the project. A "multiple-trade project" is defined as one in which no single trade accounts for more than 85% of the total labor cost of the project.

With regard to federal funding of state highway projects, federal highway aid typically

requires a non-federal match from state and local funding sources. Therefore, federally funded highway projects are also generally supported by a mix of state or local funding, or a combination thereof. In the absence of state prevailing wage laws, or if highway construction projects were exempted from such state laws, federal prevailing wage laws would continue to apply to highway construction projects using federal funds in excess of \$2,000.

Federal prevailing wage rates are determined by DOL, typically once per year at the county level, based on a survey process. Similarly, state law requires DWD to determine prevailing wage rates, based on a statutorily prescribed annual survey process, for all types of local public works projects, state public works projects (except highways and bridges), and state contracted highway construction projects. Although DWD enforces all local and state prevailing wages laws in other contexts, the Department of Transportation (DOT) administers and enforces federal and state prevailing wages laws for highway and bridge construction projects.

Workers to whom federal and state prevailing wage laws apply may not be permitted to work a greater number of hours per day or per week than the prevailing hours of labor, unless they are paid for all hours worked in excess of prevailing hours of labor (40 hours per week) at a rate of at least 1.5 times their hourly basic rate of pay. State law also stipulates that prevailing hours of labor do not include hours worked in excess of 10 hours per day, on Saturday or Sunday, or on certain holidays, and that these hours must be paid at a rate of at least 1.5 times the hourly basic rate of pay. The term "prevailing wage rate" means the hourly basic rate of pay, plus the hourly contribution for health insurance benefits, vacation benefits, pension benefits and any other bona fide economic benefit, paid directly or indirectly for a majority of the hours worked in a trade or occupation on projects in an area (generally the county).

#### **Prevailing Wage Law Changes and Proposals: 2009 to 2014**

Wisconsin's prevailing wage law has recently undergone two significant revisions, in 2009 and 2011.

In 2009, the state budget included provisions which expanded the applicability of the state's prevailing wage laws. The threshold for requiring payment of the prevailing wage rate was lowered to \$25,000 in total project costs and a new class of project was created - publically funded private construction projects - which required the payment of the prevailing wage rate. Publically funded private construction projects included any project that received \$1 million or more in governmental grants, loans, funding, or property transfers from a local government unit. In addition, the bill required a contractor, subcontractor, or agent on a project subject to prevailing wage requirements to electronically submit to DWD a certified monthly payroll report. See Appendix I for a summary of the law changes included in the 2009-11 biennial budget.

In 2011, the state budget reversed several of the 2009 law changes. The act generally prohibits local prevailing wage laws and repealed the applicability of the state prevailing wage law to publically funded private construction projects. The act also created the tri-tiered threshold (\$48,000, \$100,000, and \$234,000) that exists today. Certain project types were exempted from the prevailing wage law. In addition, contractors on a prevailing wage project were no longer required

to submit a monthly certified record of their employees to DWD. See Appendix II for a summary of prevailing wage law changes included in the 2011-13 biennial budget.

In the 2013-14 legislative session, five Assembly bills and three Senate bills were introduced that directly addressed Wisconsin's prevailing wage law. The session expired without passage of any of the eight bills.

From 2009 through 2014, fiscal notes attached to bills addressing the state's prevailing wage law have been produced by state agencies including DWD, DOT, Department of Public Instruction (DPI), Department of Administration (DOA), and Department of Corrections. In no instance did an agency calculate an estimate of the potential project cost savings to a government associated with changes to the state's prevailing wage law. In some instances, fiscal estimates from the Department of Workforce Development have described that project savings "may" or are "likely to" materialize, but do not provide actual estimates. DWD did caution in several of its fiscal notes that "to the extent that prevailing wage rates reflect the rates paid locally there would be no savings by having a construction project not covered by the prevailing wage laws as compared to being covered."

#### 2015 Assembly Bill 32

Under AB 32, the state prevailing wage law, the local prevailing wage law and the state highway prevailing wage law would be eliminated. The bill would retain the prohibition against local governments enacting or administering their own prevailing wage laws or similar ordinances. The effective date of the bill would be January 1, 2016. The initial applicability of provisions within the bill would be on the effective date of the bill for projects subject to bidding, projects subject to a request for bids, and to project contracts entered into. Projects utilizing at least \$2,000 in federal funds would still be subject to the federal Davis-Bacon Act.

Fiscal notes for 2015 AB 32 were submitted by eight state agencies. Fiscal notes from the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Department of Justice (DOJ) and Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS) cited either indeterminate or no state and local fiscal effect.

DOA determined that there would be a decrease in existing appropriations and in existing revenues to the Department for project oversight due to decreased state building project costs as a result of the bill. However, the amount of decreased costs were indeterminate because data was not available to ascertain the rate that may be bid by contractors in the absence of the prevailing wage law. DOA noted that for the past two years 93% to 97% of building construction contracts were subject to prevailing wage laws, but the number of these contracts subject to federal law was not available.

The fiscal note from the UW System stated that insufficient data existed to make an estimate of the bill's impact on capital projects while noting that labor is a significant component of construction costs and the impact would likely vary based on local labor markets. The note also raised concerns regarding the potential migration of skilled workers to other states and that a wage reduction could result in hiring more lower skilled workers which could affect project quality and



longer-term maintenance and repair costs.

The Department of Revenue (DOR) identified no state fiscal effect. DOR's fiscal estimate for local governments is marked indeterminate, although the Department did include a description of potential savings on local government construction projects which would no longer be subject to prevailing wage requirements. DOR's calculation assumed \$1.32 billion in local government construction expenditures in Wisconsin subject to state prevailing wage requirements, 18.9% of the net value of construction being attributable to labor costs, a potential decrease in wages of 14.1% due to the absence of prevailing wage laws (derived by comparing a statewide U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics sample of construction occupations to a weighted average of a sample of DWD prevailing wage determinations), and 50% of labor savings being passed through from contractors to local governments as reduced construction bids. Using this set of assumptions, DOR noted the potential of \$18 million in savings (1.3% of total project costs) on an annual basis to local governments as a result of the bill. The Department does not identify local government expenditures for projects which receive federal funds and thus would still be subject to federal Davis-Bacon wage requirements. The estimate also assumes that the absence of a prevailing wage requirement would not result in any decrease in worker efficiency. Further, the sample of county-level prevailing wage data used does not match up the expenditure data to actual local projects undertaken.

The fiscal note from DWD details administrative cost savings from the elimination of the state's prevailing wage program. The Department would no longer need to administer its annual survey or computer applications that calculate prevailing wage rates. According to DWD, this would enable the Equal Rights Division to reduce total FTE by 4.0. Eliminating these positions would save \$358,000 GPR annually in salary, fringe, supplies and services costs. Further, DWD noted potential savings related to a reduction in complaints from state prevailing wage projects. However, due to construction timelines and the two-year window for complaints to be filed, these savings would not be fully realized for two to five years after enactment. Beyond these savings in administration of the state prevailing wage law, DWD was unable to determine the fiscal impact of the bill on local and state governments.

DOT found that the bill would result in fewer investigations required by staff relating to wage and compliance matters. The Department estimated this would result in an estimated "one-time" decrease in administrative costs of approximately \$194,800 associated with prevailing wage activities; with this workload being absorbed to meet other required duties in the longer term. The Department noted indeterminate cost decreases for state and local units of government. Concerning DOT project costs, construction projects that are advertised for bid, or "let," are generally subject to prevailing wages. DOT project "delivery" costs, such as design, engineering, consulting, real estate, and state staff costs are typically not subject to prevailing wage requirements and were not included in their analysis. Project lets with at least \$2,000 in federal participation would not be impacted by this bill due to Davis-Bacon. State only spending on construction lets with no federal participation represents approximately 17.5% of spending (\$1.12 billion annual average for the last three years) on highway construction projects, or approximately \$196 million annually, with labor costs estimated at 20% to 25% of construction costs. These calculations could result in non-federal project labor costs of roughly \$44 million per year. However, DOT did not make an estimate of

overall labor savings and noted that any potential savings would only be realized if passed on by contractors through lower bids.

#### **The Prevailing Wage Debate**

Debates about prevailing wage laws have occurred as long as the laws have existed. Prevailing wage laws are opposed because such laws may unnecessarily increase labor, compliance and administrative costs as well as interfere with the efficient operation of markets. It is also argued that the method of determining the "prevailing" wage may be biased and unfair, because of the nature and extent of prevailing wage surveys (that is, survey results based on limited or unrepresentative returns). The potential negative impact on small firms is also cited as a cost of prevailing wage laws.

Prevailing wage laws are supported as a mechanism for encouraging development of the economy along a high-skill path that leads to more productive and cost-effective production. As a result, it is argued that workers are paid higher wages while not significantly increasing the cost of public construction. It is also argued that prevailing wage laws may increase the likelihood that public construction projects will have a higher multiplier effect on the economy by increasing local economic output and the tax base. Proponents also argue that contractors are more likely to train and hire the most skilled workers available, which increases the level of safety of the workplace, and decreases the likelihood of poor quality and cost over-runs on the project.

The following is a review of research which attempts to assess the impact of prevailing wage laws on construction costs.

#### **Evidence on the Impact of Prevailing Wage Laws on Construction Costs**

A large body of research analyzing the impact of prevailing wage laws on construction costs has developed over time. Some of the more recent studies follow:

A 2006 study, conducted by the Kentucky Governor's Office for Policy Research (Jones, 2006), used U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data to compile a weighted wage rate comparison of prevailing wage rates and average wage rates in Kentucky counties. The study found that, statewide, there was an average savings of 17.1% on the labor share of state construction projects in the absence of a prevailing wage. The county-specific difference ranged from 6.4% to 40.8%. The study estimated that elimination of the prevailing wage requirement would result in average savings of 6.65% of project costs. The report also notes that the prevailing wage requirement artificially raises the price of labor, resulting in a distortion of the capital-labor input ratio used by construction firms on prevailing wage projects. Firms would substitute away from the relatively more expensive labor, and utilize a greater level of capital equipment.

A Mackinac Center for Public Policy study compiled wages in the construction industry in Michigan from BLS statistics and compared those wages to prevailing wages established for various construction workers, such as carpenters and electricians (Kersey, 2007). The data indicated that Michigan's prevailing wage law resulted in an average wage increase of 39.1%. The

study concluded that the prevailing wage law caused contractors to pay wages that averaged 40% to 60% higher than those determined by the market. Based on U.S. Census data, the prevailing wage law was estimated to increase the cost of construction by 10% to 15%. Repeal of the law would have saved state taxpayers an estimated \$216 million in 2002. Exempting school districts from the law would have saved an estimated \$109 million in 2002, and repeal of local prevailing wage laws would have saved municipalities an estimated \$16 million. The report states that although there is some evidence that prevailing wage laws are associated with modest improvements in productivity, the increase would not offset the higher wage costs.

The Center for Governmental Research (CGR) produced a report in 2008 for the New York State Economic Development Council to assess the impact of prevailing wage requirements on the cost of construction in New York State. CGR recorded the median market wages (including benefits) of metropolitan statistical areas in New York and across the U.S., and the prevailing wages in the New York areas and then used the data to determine the costs of constructing a virtual prototype project in each of those regions. The study found that, within the state, the prevailing wage increased the total cost of a typical construction project by 36% across the state's major metropolitan areas. The cost differential ranged from 23% for upstate regions, to 53% for downstate regions. Project costs were 28% higher for upstate projects than for out-of-state competitors, while costs were 76% higher for downstate communities than for out-of-state competitors.

A 2013 report from the Anderson Economic Group commissioned by the Associated Builders and Contractors (Rosaen, 2013), estimated that the state of Michigan could have saved nearly \$225 million annually between 2002 and 2011 on K-12 and public higher-education school construction costs in the absence of the state's prevailing wage law. The study assumed that prevailing wage costs were directly passed on to state and local government. The analysis did not consider changes in worker productivity, material costs, or labor share due to the absence of prevailing wage.

A 2005 econometric analysis found that, all else equal, low-income housing projects were significantly more expensive if developers were required to pay prevailing wages (Dunn, Quigley, and Rosenthal, 2005). Based on a sample of 205 low-income housing projects subsidized by the California Tax Credit Allocation Commission during 1997 through 2002, and using a number of statistical models to determine costs, the authors concluded that prevailing wage requirements increased construction costs between 9% and 37%. Imposition of the law decreased the number of low-income housing units by more than 3,100 units per year.

A 2006 report prepared for the Minnesota Office of the Legislative Auditor (Jordan, 2006) included a review and evaluation of the literature that measured the relationship between prevailing wage laws and the cost of construction. Studies reviewed included: (a) the relationship between prevailing wage and quality of construction and productivity of workers; (b) the effect of prevailing wage laws on project cost; and (c) other impacts of prevailing wage laws, such as the impact on construction worker wages, training and apprenticeship programs, and state tax revenues. In reviewing the various studies of the effects of prevailing wage laws on total costs of construction, the author indicates that some failed to control for the range of variables that affect

costs. The studies failed to allow for factor substitution, and assumed labor is homogeneous. Other studies used regression analysis to control for factors other than prevailing wage laws that might impact total cost. The results of these types of studies is mixed, but the "preponderance" of available studies show that prevailing wage laws do not have a statistically significant impact on the total cost of public construction projects.

Several reports prepared by economist Peter Philips show that prevailing wage laws do not raise costs. Due to technological changes, improved materials, and increased managerial efficiency, the share of wage costs as a percent of total construction costs has been falling. In 1972, wage costs were about 27% of total construction costs in the U.S., while in 2002 wage costs had declined to approximately 20% of total construction costs. During the mid-1990s, Kentucky enacted a prevailing wage law. Ohio, repealed the state law, and a Michigan court suspended prevailing wage regulations on school construction for over two years. Using FW Dodge construction data for 391 new schools constructed in Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan, Philips found the mean square foot construction cost for rural schools in the periods in which there was no prevailing wage law was \$96, compared to \$98 when there was a law. For urban schools, the mean square foot cost was \$114, with or without a prevailing wage law. The author then applied an econometric model to control for other factors and estimated that prevailing wage regulations raised school construction costs 0.7%, a result that was not statistically significant (Philips, 2001). A subsequent peer-reviewed study of 4,000 new schools built nationally found that there was no measurably or statistically significant effect of prevailing wage regulations on total construction costs (Azari-Rad, Philips, and Prus, 2002).

A 2011 study by economist Kevin C. Duncan examined the effect of prevailing wage requirements on the relative cost of state and federally funded highway resurfacing projects in Colorado. Colorado does not have a state prevailing law but, like all other states, road projects with federal funding are subject to federal Davis-Bacon wage requirements. The report found that, on average, projects funded by the federal government are substantially more expensive than state-level projects which are not subject to prevailing wage requirements. However, the federal projects were larger and more likely to require complex tasks (asphalt removal, blading of road surfaces, etc.) than state-funded projects. When controlling for these and other factors, the study found no statistically significant difference between the costs of projects that do, and do not require the payment of prevailing wages. The author concludes that the results from the study imply that the State of Colorado could adopt current federal wage standards without an increase in the cost of construction.

A review of the literature related to prevailing wages and government contracting costs reveals three main research categories:

- a. wage differential approach.
- b. cross-sectional analysis ("with and without-law" comparisons), and
- c. time series analysis ("before and after" comparisons)

The wage differential approach consists of determining if wages under prevailing wage laws are higher, and assumes that the increase in wages is directly passed on to the government in higher

contract costs. This is an intuitive approach and is consistent with the notion that if wage rates increase, so will the total construction costs. However, such approaches typically assume no change in the behavior of contractors in the face of higher wages and, therefore, pass the entirety of the increase in labor costs on to governments in the form of higher contract costs. This approach typically assumes that productivity, material costs, and the labor share of construction all remain constant. In addition, these studies typically do not control for other factors such as project location, project type, or time of year which also can significantly affect costs. A number of such studies including those studies by the GAO (1979), the Mackinac Center for Public Policy (1999 and 2007), the Beacon Hill Institute (2008), the Center for Government Research (2008), and the Anderson Economic Group (2013) all find that prevailing wage laws increase project costs.

The cross-sectional approach uses econometric techniques to compare the costs of construction when it is subject to prevailing wage laws and when it is not. The first econometric cross-sectional study of prevailing wage laws and construction costs used regression analysis to compare the costs of public construction contracts subject to federal prevailing wage regulation with the costs of private construction contracts that were not (Fraundorf et al. 1984). The results showed that public construction was on average 26.1% more expensive than private construction. (The authors acknowledged that, with labor costs about 30% of total construction costs, the estimate seemed somewhat high). This analysis was partially replicated in 1996 (Prus), but the comparison made was between public and private construction costs in states with prevailing wage laws to those costs in states without the laws. Prus did not find a statistically significant difference in construction costs in states with prevailing wage laws and in states without such laws. Studies by Phillips (1996, 1998), Prus (1999), Azari-Rad et al. (2002; 2003), and Duncan (2011) generally found construction costs were not statistically different for contracts subject to prevailing wage laws and those that were not. However, a study by Dunn et al. (2005) did conclude that prevailing wage rates in California increased construction costs for low-income residential projects. A study by Vincent and Monkkonen (2010) found that while the presence of prevailing wages laws increased school construction costs by 13%, it was the entire regulatory environment of a particular place that had the largest cost impact.

Time series analysis also uses econometric techniques to compare construction costs before and after, either repeal or enactment, of prevailing wage laws. Thieblot (1986) used President Nixon's suspension of the Davis Bacon Act in 1971 to compare contract bids before suspension with rebids after suspension. The differences in re-bids suggested a savings of 4.7% on government construction contract costs from suspension of Davis-Bacon. However, the original contract bids were made public before the re-bid process, meaning bidders had knowledge of their competitors' offers for projects. Studies by Bilginsoy and Phillips (2000), and Phillips (2001) found that prevailing wage laws caused no statistically significant increase in government construction costs. A 2009 and 2012 follow-up study by Duncan et al. finds that the introduction of prevailing wage laws in British Columbia disrupted construction efficiency in the short term but that, within a relatively short period of time, the construction industry adjusted to wage requirements by increasing overall efficiency. The authors conclude that a short-term decrease in construction efficiency, followed by a sharp and durable increase, supports the view that prevailing wage laws are not associated with higher, long-term construction costs.

Existing research on the impact of prevailing wage laws on construction costs is mixed and inconclusive. Excluding studies which assume that the entirety of any increase in wages is passed on to the government in higher contract costs (wage differential), the evidence on prevailing wage effects generally range from relatively small effects to no statistically significant effects (cross sectional and time series). These findings echo a 2007 report prepared by the nonpartisan Minnesota Office of the Legislative Auditor which, in a review of the literature that measured the relationship between prevailing wage laws and the cost of construction, concluded that while some studies found a small impact on costs, more comprehensive studies have found that the impact is not statistically significant. These findings are further corroborated in a comprehensive review of research related to prevailing wages and government contracting costs by Mahalia (2008). The report concluded that a growing body of economic studies finds that prevailing wage regulations do not inflate the cost of government construction contracts. The report indicates that a basic premise is that prevailing wage laws raise costs for contractors, and contractors pass the costs on to the government. Possible explanations for the breakdown in the seemingly intuitive relationship between wage rates and projects costs may include: (a) contractors might already be paying wages that are required under prevailing wage laws; (b) labor costs are not the predominant costs in government contracts; (c) prevailing wage rates can attract higher-skilled workers, and more efficient management, so that increased productivity would offset higher wages; and (d) higher wages may be offset by factor substitution, such as more efficient materials.

RH/sas  
Attachments

**ATTACHMENT I**

**Prevailing Wage Provisions included in 2009 Wisconsin Act 28**

**Publicly Funded Private Construction Projects**

- Creates a prevailing wage law for publicly funded private construction projects, other than a project of public works, that receives financial assistance from a local governmental unit.
- Applies to workers employed on the site of the project.
- Excludes most residential development projects and the Milwaukee Riverwalk.

**Project Threshold**

- \$25,000 for municipal and state projects.
- Direct financial assistance of \$1,000,000, for publicly funded private construction projects.

**Reporting Requirements**

- Monthly submission of individual records or submission of collective bargaining agreements.
- DWD posting of records or agreements on internet site.
- Creates penalty for frivolous requests to examine records.
- Requires DWD to post exceptions or waivers included in contracts related to employment of apprentices.

**Liability and Penalties**

- Specifies payment of unpaid wages plus 100% of the amount as liquidated damages where DWD determines underpayment.
- Specifies payment of unpaid wages plus 100% of the amount as liquidated damages where underpayment is determined in court action.

**Other Provisions**

- Excludes projects with labor provided by unpaid volunteers.
- Specifies that municipal and state laws apply to projects undertaken by one local governmental unit or state agency under contract for another local governmental unit or state agency.
- Specifies that municipal and state laws apply to sanitary sewer and water main projects turned over to a local governmental unit or state agency. (Also, applies to road and bridge projects for local governmental units.)
- Specifies that municipal and state laws apply to projects in which a completed facility is acquired, leased, or dedicated to a local governmental unit or state agency.
- Creates a statutory definition of minor service and maintenance work and a statutory exclusion for minor service or maintenance work, warranty work, or work under a supply and installation contract.
- Creates a definition of bonafide economic benefit.

## **ATTACHMENT II**

### **Prevailing Wage Provisions Included in 2011 Wisconsin Act 32**

#### **Exemption for Nursing Homes**

Provide an exemption from local prevailing wage law for a nursing home project of public works in a county with a population of less than 50,000, if the project breaks ground within one year after the effective date of the budget bill.

#### **Exemption for Residential Projects**

Specify that a project of state or local public works involving the erection, construction, repair, remodeling, or demolition of a residential property containing two dwelling units or less is not subject to prevailing wage law.

#### **Exemption for Residential Development**

Provide an exemption for any residential development from laws governing municipal prevailing wage and hour scales. Define "residential development" to mean any development where 90% of the approved lots contain or will contain a dwelling. Define "dwelling" to mean any building that contains one or two dwelling units. Specify that the determination of whether a development is a residential development is determined at the time the development was approved by the applicable government authority. Specify that this exemption would apply to any work that is paid for by a developer and then dedicated over to a municipality, including work performed on a road, street, bridge, sanitary sewer, or water main project.

#### **Exemption for Chip/Slurry Seal**

Specify that, in addition to the exemption under current law for chip and slurry work with a projected life span of less than five years, all chip and slurry work performed by towns is exempt from the prevailing wage law, except for work funded through the Town Road Improvement Program under the Local Roads Improvement Program.

#### **Exemption for Trucking Activities**

Make the following changes to pre-existing state and local prevailing wage laws governing covered employees. Prior law stated that the prevailing wage provisions not apply to a laborer, worker, mechanic, or truck driver who is regularly employed to process, manufacture, pick up or deliver materials or products from a commercial establishment that has a fixed place of business from which the establishment regularly supplies processed or manufactured materials or products unless either of the following applies:

- a. The individual is employed to go to the source of mineral aggregate that is to be immediately incorporated into the work, and not stockpiled or further transported by truck, pick up



that mineral aggregate, and deliver that mineral aggregate to the site of a covered project by depositing the material substantially in place, directly or through spreaders from the transporting vehicle; or

b. The individual is employed to go to the site of a covered project, pick up excavated material or spoil from the site of the project, and transport that excavated material or spoil away from the site of the project.

The act modified the above provisions by: (1) specifying that the individual would not have to be regularly employed in the activities described above in order to be exempt from coverage; (2) specify that prevailing wage law also does not apply to an individual delivering products from a facility that is not dedicated to a project; and (3) amending "a" above to specify that in order to be covered, the individual would have to be employed to go to the source of mineral aggregate and deliver that mineral aggregate to the site of a covered project by depositing the materials directly in final place, from the transporting vehicle or through spreaders from the transporting vehicle.

#### **Work Performed Without Compensation**

Eliminate the current law exemption from the municipal and state prevailing wage laws for public works projects in which labor for the project is provided by unpaid volunteers. Instead, specify that the state and municipal prevailing wage laws do not apply to projects for which the governmental unit contracting for the project is not required to compensate any contractor, subcontractor, contractor's or subcontractor's agent, or individual for performing the work.

#### **Night Shift Differential and Holiday Pay**

Modify current law regarding certification of prevailing wage rates for highway projects to require that DWD must, in addition to the current prevailing wage rates, include Sunday pay, holiday pay, and shift differential, with the exception of height pay, pay for work with particular products, and supervisory pay, provided for in the collective bargaining agreement or a successor agreement.

#### **Prevailing Wage Survey**

Specify that governmental units are exempt and precluded from filing a prevailing wage survey if the governmental unit performs any construction work

#### **Statewide Concern; Uniformity -- Local Ordinances**

Provide that the Legislature finds that the enactment of ordinances or other enactments by local governmental units requiring laborers, workers, mechanics, and truck drivers employed on projects of public works or on publicly funded private construction projects to be paid the prevailing wage rate and to be paid at least 1.5 times their hourly basic rate of pay for hours worked in excess of the prevailing hours of labor would be logically inconsistent with, would defeat the purpose of, and would go against the spirit of laws governing municipal prevailing wage and hours and the repeal of laws governing publicly funded private construction projects. Specify

that these provisions must be construed as an enactment of statewide concern for the purpose of providing uniform prevailing wage rate and prevailing hours of labor requirements throughout the state.

Prohibit a local governmental unit from enacting and administering an ordinance or other enactment requiring laborers, workers, mechanics, and truck drivers employed on projects of public works or on publicly funded private construction projects to be paid the prevailing wage rate and to be paid at least 1.5 times their hourly basic rate of pay for hours worked in excess of the prevailing hours of labor or any similar ordinance or enactment. Specify that any such ordinance or other enactment that is in effect on the effective date of this provision is void.

#### **Project Thresholds**

Eliminate the current provision specifying that the prevailing wage laws for municipal and state public works projects do not apply to projects for which the estimated cost of completion is below \$25,000. Instead, specify project thresholds of: (a) \$48,000 for single-trade projects; (b) \$234,000 for multiple-trade construction projects conducted by townships or by cities and villages with populations of less than 2,500, provided that the work is contracted with a private contractor; and (c) \$100,000 for all other multiple-trade municipal and state public works projects. Define "single-trade project" as a project in which a single trade accounted for 85% or more of the total labor cost of the project. Define "multiple-trade project" as a project in which no single trade accounted for 85% or more of the total labor cost of the project.

#### **Reporting Requirements**

Repeal the monthly wage reporting requirements for contractors, subcontractors, or contractor's or subcontractor's agents enacted in 2009 Act 28. Under prior law, if a contractor, subcontractor, or agent of a contractor or subcontractor performed work on a project that is subject to the prevailing wage laws, the contractor, subcontractor, or agent must submit to DWD in an electronic format a certified record of hours worked by, and wages paid to, its employees who worked on the project in that preceding month. However, if all persons employed by the contractor, subcontractor, or agent who were performing work on a covered project are covered under a collective bargaining agreement and the wage rates for those persons are not less than the prevailing wage rate, the contractor, subcontractor, or agent must submit to DWD in an electronic format a copy of all collective bargaining agreements that are pertinent to the project of public works by no later than the end of the first week of the first month in which the contractor, subcontractor, or agent performed work on the project of public works.

Repeal the requirement that DWD post the reported information on its Internet site. Prior law required DWD to post on its Internet site all certified records and collective bargaining agreements submitted under the above (prior law) provisions, except that DWD may not post the name of or any other personally identifiable information relating to any employee of a contractor, subcontractor, or agent that submitted the information to the Department.

**Inspection of Records**

Modify the prior law provisions requiring DWD to inspect contractor wage records for state and local projects subject to prevailing wage law when requested by individuals to, instead, specify that if another party requests that DWD inspect a contractor's records, the contractor is required to submit records for four weeks of payroll only once per calendar quarter for each project. Require these reports to be available for public inspection. Specify that, once a request is made under this provision, the Department may not approve a request for an inspection of records if made by any other party in the same calendar quarter for that project. Specify that no fee would be charged to any party making such a request. Require that a unique identifier must be included on the report so that the identity of employees listed is in compliance with state and federal laws governing divulging personal information. These provisions would replace the prior law provisions governing inspection of records.

**Publicly Funded Private Construction Projects**

Repeal the prevailing wage statutes regarding publicly funded private construction projects, which were adopted in 2009 Act 28.

2009 Act 28 created the state prevailing wage law for publicly funded private construction projects, which is similar to prevailing wage laws for municipal and state public works projects. These provisions generally applied to any owner or developer of real property who enters into a contract for the erection, construction, remodeling, repairing, or demolition of any publicly funded private construction project. "Publicly funded private construction project" means a construction project in which the developer, investor, or owner of the project receives direct financial assistance from a local governmental unit for the erection, construction, repair, remodeling, or demolition, including any alteration, painting, decorating, or grading, of a private facility, including land, a building, or other infrastructure. A "publicly funded private construction project" does not include a project involving any of the following:

- a. Residential property, if the project is supported by affordable housing grants, home improvement grants, or grants from a local housing trust fund.
- b. A residential property containing four dwelling units or less.
- c. A residential property that contains retail, office, or commercial components, if the project is intended to increase the supply of affordable housing in the community.

"Direct financial assistance" is defined as moneys, in the form of a grant or other arrangement or included as part of a contract or cooperative agreement, or any other arrangement, including a redevelopment agreement under the municipal blight elimination and slum clearance law, economic development agreement contract for a project under the tax increment finance law, or assistance provided under the municipal business improvement district law, that a local governmental unit directly provides or otherwise makes available to assist in the erection, construction, repair, remodeling, or demolition of a private facility. The Act 28 provisions did not apply to projects that receive less than \$1 million in direct financial assistance from local units of government.

Resolution No. 16 - 17

RECEIVED  
IN THE OFFICE OF  
COUNTY CLERK  
JUN 22 2017  
DODGE COUNTY, WIS.

**RESOLUTION SUPPORTING CREATION OF A NON-PARTISAN PROCEDURE FOR THE  
PREPARATION OF LEGISLATIVE AND CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING PLANS**

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article IV, Section 3 of the Wisconsin Constitution, the Wisconsin Legislature is directed to redistrict state legislative districts "according to the number of inhabitants" at its next session following the decennial federal census; and

WHEREAS, the legislature also reapportions congressional districts at the same interval pursuant to federal law; and

WHEREAS, legislative and congressional redistricting plans enacted pursuant to this procedure are used to elect members of the legislature and Congress in the fall of the second year following the year of the census; and

WHEREAS, because state and federal legislative redistricting is controlled by the majority party at the time of redistricting, legislative and congressional plans in Wisconsin have been subject to partisan influence that puts the desires of politicians ahead of the electoral prerogative of the people; and

WHEREAS, redistricting to achieve partisan gains is improper, whether it is done by Republicans or Democrats; and

WHEREAS, a panel of federal district and appellate court judges from the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the redistricting done in Wisconsin in 2011 was unconstitutional; and

WHEREAS, the legal expenses in defense of the 2011 redistricting plan have already cost taxpayers in excess of \$2.1 million, with the litigation still ongoing; and

WHEREAS, the state and congressional districts belong to the citizens of Wisconsin and not to any legislator, interest group, or political party and therefore the redistricting process should not be a tool used by those in power to protect and bolster their power, but should be designed to promote the best interest of Wisconsin's democracy and its citizens; and

WHEREAS, Wisconsin's historical practice of redistricting by the majority party in each legislative chamber is an outdated practice that stifles political competition, discourages compromise, ensures continued control by the party in power, and lacks the transparency necessary to reinforce citizens' faith in the democratic process; and

WHEREAS, there is a critical need at this time to restore trust, compromise and fair competition to Wisconsin politics.

57  
58 NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Chippewa County Board of Supervisors  
59 does hereby call upon the State Legislature, before the start of the next redistricting process  
60 following the 2020 federal census, to pass legislation that creates a fair, non-partisan procedure  
61 for the preparation of legislative and congressional redistricting plans, that promotes more  
62 accountability and transparency, prohibits the consideration of voting patterns, party  
63 information, and incumbents' residence information or demographic information in drawing  
64 the maps, except as necessary to ensure minority participation as required by the United States  
65 Constitution; and  
66

67 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Chippewa County Board of Supervisors advocates for  
68 an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution giving the responsibility of legislative redistricting  
69 to a non-partisan commission; and  
70

71 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the County Clerk is directed to send a copy of this  
72 resolution to the Governor of the State of Wisconsin, all members of the State Assembly and  
73 the State Senate, the Wisconsin Counties Association, the Wisconsin Towns Association, the  
74 Wisconsin League of Municipalities, and to the County Board Chair of each Wisconsin County.  
75

76 Forwarded to the County Board by the Executive Committee.  
77

78 **FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

79 There is no fiscal impact to Chippewa County by passage of this resolution.  
80

81  
82 **History:**

83 06/01/17 Executive Committee FORWARD TO COUNTY BOARD  
84

Approved as to Form:

James B. Sherman  
James B. Sherman, Corporation Counsel 5/19/2017

Melissa J. Roach  
Melissa J. Roach, Finance Director 5/19/2017

Frank R. Pascarella  
Frank R. Pascarella, County Administrator 5/19/2017

85  
1st Reading 6/13/17 2nd Reading N/A  
Board Action - Vote Required 5/m  
For 10 Absent 5  
Against 0 Abstain 0  
Clerk Signature: Jaclyn Stadler

## Mielke, James

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**From:** Witzel, Marie  
**Sent:** Thursday, June 15, 2017 12:00 PM  
**To:** Mielke, James; marie.witzel@ces.uwex.edu  
**Cc:** Hoffman, Jeff  
**Subject:** RE: out of state travel

Good Morning Jim

I have a similar request as Pattie from last month. It is an out of state travel request for Leadership Washington Focus Conference in Washington DC, July 16-21, 2017

I have asked Jeff to include it in the extension committee and then can it be put on the Executive Committee agenda?

Thanks  
Marie

4-H Youth Development Educator  
Dodge County UW-Extension  
127 E. Oak St.  
Juneau, WI 53039  
920-386-3790  
[marie.witzel@ces.uwex.edu](mailto:marie.witzel@ces.uwex.edu)  
[dodge.uwex.edu](http://dodge.uwex.edu)  
**711 for Wisconsin Relay**



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## **Mielke, James**

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**From:** Barrington, Bob <Bob.Barrington@da.wi.gov>  
**Sent:** Monday, June 12, 2017 11:40 AM  
**To:** Mielke, James  
**Cc:** Klomberg, Kurt (DA)  
**Subject:** Requesting approval for out of state conference

Jim,  
Is the request below sufficient? Any suggestions? If it's ok, how do I actually submit it for consideration?  
Thanks,  
Bob

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Chairperson Kottke and members of the Dodge County Executive Committee,

I am seeking Dodge County approval to attend the National District Attorney's Association (NDAA) "Best Practices" committee meeting in Minneapolis, MN July 13 and 14, 2017. It will require me to drive to Minneapolis on July 12 and return on the 14<sup>th</sup>. It is being held in conjunction with the NDAA annual conference, which I will not attend. Topics to be discussed at the Best Practices meeting include media relations, legal discovery issues and dealing with forensic laboratories

As an NDAA member, our office is not required to pay a registration fee. I have submitted a grant request to the Government Lawyers Division of the State Bar of Wisconsin for \$400 to cover lodging and some meals. That request has been approved. I would submit mileage and the balance of meals to Dodge County for reimbursement.

Neither Dodge County nor the State of Wisconsin has a Best Practices group for DA offices, however our office has a statewide reputation as a leader in developing and implementing innovative and efficient systems that save time and money while protecting the rights of victims and the accused. I believe my participation at the July meeting would further our efforts, as I would become aware of what other leading offices from around the country are doing. . Legal discovery is the topic that has been the most challenging for our office and Sheriff's Department, both financially and as a matter of legal obligation. It would be beneficial to learn how other DAs are meeting this challenge.

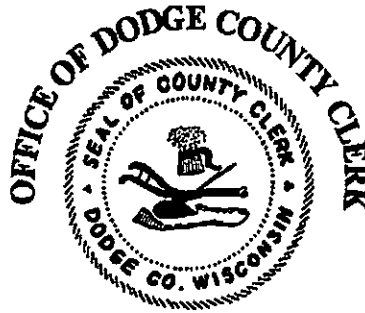
I look forward to your approval at your next committee meeting. Feel free to contact me with questions or for additional information.

Respectfully,  
Bob Barrington

Robert G. Barrington  
Managing Attorney  
Dodge County District Attorney's Office  
210 W. Center St  
Juneau, WI 53039  
920.386.3610

KAREN J. GIBSON  
Dodge County Clerk  
[kgibson@co.dodge.wi.us](mailto:kgibson@co.dodge.wi.us)

Administration Building  
127 East Oak Street, Juneau WI 53039  
920-386-3605 / Fax: 920-386-4292



SHELBY J. MILLER  
Chief Deputy  
[smiller@co.dodge.wi.us](mailto:smiller@co.dodge.wi.us)

CHRISTINE M. KJORNES  
Deputy  
[ckjornes@co.dodge.wi.us](mailto:ckjornes@co.dodge.wi.us)

MEMO TO: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FROM: KAREN J. GIBSON  
COUNTY CLERK *kg*

RE: WCA CONFERENCE KALAHARI – SEPTEMBER 24-26

DATE: JULY 3, 2017

The Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA) Conference will be held this year at the Kalahari Resort and Conference Center in Wisconsin Dells, September 24-26 and I will be sending in all reservations.

At this time, I would like you to complete the enclosed form and return it to my office. I will be using the online registration offered through WCA, therefore the only payment I need with the registration form will be for guest registration and/or tour costs if applicable. If no guests are attending and no tours will be taken, just return the form to me. I would appreciate receiving the form and a check for any guest registration and/or tour costs (if applicable) by August 1<sup>st</sup> so I have time to send everything in before the deadline date of August 4<sup>th</sup>. The check should be made payable to Wisconsin Counties Association. **If you are not attending the conference, please let me know.**

Feel free to contact me with any questions. Thank you.

Enclosure



**2017 WCA ANNUAL CONFERENCE  
SEPTEMBER 24-26, 2017 • SAUK COUNTY**

**REGISTRATION FORM**

Online Registration is available at [www.wicounties.org](http://www.wicounties.org)

**SECTION 1 - REGISTRATION INFORMATION**

BADGE NAME (First/Last): \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY: \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

STREET ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY/STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

 SERVICES: \_\_\_\_\_

**SECTION 2 - REGISTRATION FEES**

The lower rate applies only if your form is postmarked by August 4, 2017. After August 4, 2017 registrations will be subject to the higher fee.

\_\_\_\_\_ WCA Member County Delegate: \$175 each. After August 4, 2017: \$220 each.

\_\_\_\_\_ WCA Member County Delegate: First Term New Supervisor: Free Registration.

This is for only new supervisors who wish to attend the 2017 WCA Annual Conference in their first year in office.

\_\_\_\_\_ State Official/Employee or Private Sector: \$210 each. After August 4, 2017: \$250 each.

AGENCY/COMPANY: \_\_\_\_\_

The registration fee includes all educational programs; WCA Marketplace entrance; Opening and Closing General Assemblies; Monday's Hot Breakfast, Exhibitor Luncheon, Exhibitor Reception, and Festival of Food (food stations); Tuesday's Breakfast and Luncheon.

**SECTION 3 - SPOUSE/GUEST REGISTRATION FEES**

Spouse/Guest Badge Name (First/Last): \_\_\_\_\_

 SERVICES: \_\_\_\_\_

• **COMBINATION - Basic Conference Registration and Spouse/Guest Tour**

\_\_\_\_\_ WCA Member County Spouse/Guest Conference Registration and Spouse/Guest Tour Fee: \$105 each. After August 4, 2017: \$125 each.

The registration fee includes Monday's Exhibitor Reception, Festival of Food (food stations), and the Spouse/Guest Tour on Monday, September 25, 2017; Tuesday's Breakfast and Luncheon. **The bus will load at the Kalahari Resort & Convention Center (Convention Center Main Entrance) at 11:00 a.m.**

• **Spouse/Guest Tour ONLY: Monday, September 25, 2017 • "Wisconsin Opry"**

(Limited registration: first-come, first-served!)

\_\_\_\_\_ WCA Member County Spouse/Guest Tour Registration Fee: \$40 each. After August 4, 2017: \$50 each.

The registration fee includes the Spouse/Guest Tour, which includes lunch. **The bus will load at the Kalahari Resort & Convention Center (Convention Center Main Entrance) at 11:00 a.m.**

• **Spouse/Guest Basic Conference Registration ONLY**

\_\_\_\_\_ WCA Member County Spouse/Guest Basic Registration Fee: \$80 each. After August 4, 2017: \$90 each.

The registration fee includes Monday's Hot Breakfast, Exhibitor Luncheon, Exhibitor Reception, Festival of Food (food stations); Tuesday's Breakfast and Luncheon. The fee does not include the Spouse/Guest Tour on Monday.

Make checks payable to: Wisconsin Counties Association. Note: A full refund of conference registration fees will be made if written notice of cancellation is received by WCA no later than Friday, August 4, 2017. Cancellations made after August 4 and before August 14 will be subject to a \$25 handling fee. There will be no refunds given after August 14, 2017. All cancellations must be submitted in writing to the WCA Office.

**Mail payment and form to:**

Wisconsin Counties Association  
22 East Mifflin Street, Suite 900  
Madison, WI 53703  
Fax: 608.663.7189

**For Office Use Only:**

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Check Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Online registration is available at [www.wicounties.org](http://www.wicounties.org)

TO QUALIFY FOR THE LOWER RATES, THIS FORM MUST BE SUBMITTED BY AUGUST 4!

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

JD Edwards, our current enterprise resource planning system, has been in production in Dodge County since 1996. Many of the processes and procedures were based on institutional thinking and software limitations at the time. Although the County has updated our JD Edwards software over the years, with the last in 2013, the underlying hardware it needs to function has reached it's end of life.

## ERP Project Management Office

### **Julie Kolp**

ERP Project Director  
Finance Director

920.386.3287

[jkolp@co.dodge.wi.us](mailto:jkolp@co.dodge.wi.us)

### **Ruth Otto**

Information Technology Director

920.386.3940

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### **James Mielke**

ERP Project Sponsor  
County Administrator

920.386.4251

[jmielke@co.dodge.wi.us](mailto:jmielke@co.dodge.wi.us)

### **Donna Maly**

County Supervisor, 2nd Vice  
Chair

920.210.3318

[dmaly@co.dodge.wi.us](mailto:dmaly@co.dodge.wi.us)

## Enterprise Resource Planning

Sometimes  
referred to as the  
*'financial software'*  
however it is so  
much more.





# ERP Project Touchpoints

## PARTICIPATED UNDERSTANDING

- ♦ Awareness of the need and the importance of the ERP project.
- ♦ Engagement of all stakeholders to ensure needs and perspectives are fully understood and documented.
- ♦ Understand each department's goals and mission prior to project engineering to insure appropriate conversions affecting time, quality, and costs are on target.

## COMMON POLICIES and PROCEDURES

- ♦ One system-of-record for accounting and purchasing records.
- ♦ Improve the efficiency of County business processes using best practice uniform system process solutions for operations.
- ♦ Capture data at point-of-entry.
- ♦ Facilitate sharing of data between operational areas (e.g. Human Resources and Finance)

## DESIGN and DELIVERY

- ♦ Design decisions impacting time, quality, and cost will be decided by change management.
- ♦ System architecture decisions will be directed by ERP project business rules found in the ERP Project Charter.
- ♦ Provide integration between the ERP system and external business mandated systems.
- ♦ Use of best practices.
- ♦ Deliver best business processes to optimize the ERP system functionality without compromising efficiency and control.
- ♦ More integrated workflow (i.e. End-to-End); automated processes reducing error-prone manual processes using the 'handle once' efficiency methodology to minimize data duplication and redundancy.